THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1147.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, October 1st, 1803.

A. MAJOR Thomas Armiſtead, 4; Richard Adams.

B. Tunſtall Banks, Robert Bell, George Blakey, William Bell, Jeſſe Bowles, John Boid, John Bell, Capt. Robert Burd, Thomas Baker.

C. Nathaniel Childers, Joſeph Clarke, Drewry Cotton, Edward Catling, Miles Camp, James Coulling, Francis Conway, 2; Fleming Cocke, 3; Laurence Carliſle, Chriſtopher Coffin, John Craddock, 2; George Clarke.

D. John Doyle, Humphry Dabney, Judy Dewbre, Margaret Duncan.

E. Thomas Elliott, 2; Mrs. Betſy Ellis.

F. Joſiah Franklin, 2; William Fulcher, 3.

G. Allen Glover, Dr. Wm. C. Geddy, Guſtavus Gaines, John Gunn, Ann Goodwin, Wm. Giles, Wm. Geddy, Everitt Gay, 2.

H. Richard L. Hines, John Harris, Samuel Henry, Carter B. Harris, Wm. Hawes, B. Henfrey, William Hughes, Thomas Harris, 2.

I. B. Jackſon, Catharine January, John Johnſon, James Johnſon, Huddy Jones, 2; Tobias Iſaacs.

K. John King, 2; John Knox, Michael Lawſon Kennedy.

L. John Logan, Wilſon Lumpkin, 2; David Lambert, Thomas Lang, Henry Lee, Peter Lowry.

M. Myer Marks, Wm. McCormick, John Minſin, Wm. Maxwell, 2; Henry Mallory, Arch. McCannachy, Wm Mann, 2; Thomas Miller, Jacob Mecklen, Samuel Moody, Wm. Mills, Charles McCallifter, McClara & Fridge, Dr. Miller.

N. William Novin, Robert Neſbit, Ths. Norvell.

P. Thomas Price, Walter Pearſon, Robert Patton, T. & J. Proffer; Orris Paine, James Parſons, Eliſha Price, Thomas H. Proffer, 2; John S. Pendleton.

Q. Harriett Quarrier.

R. Anna M. Riddick, 3; Nancy Ruffin, John H. Robinſon, Zalma Rehine, John Richardſon, Sarah Redman, Wm. Robertſon, Joſiah Reddick, Ann Reat, Robert Randolph, Robert Richardſon, 2.

S. Joſeph Sherlock, Miſs M. Syme, 2; Robert H. Saunders, James Swan, Enoch Sullivan, 2; John M. Sheppard, Nicholas Scherer, George B. R. Smith, Mrs. Ann Sydnor, Daniel Scott, Philip Sheppard, Jeremiah Stark, Thomas Strachan.

T. Edwin C. Toney, Richardſon Taylor, William Thompſon, Mr. —— Taylor, Walter Turner, J. Tice, Robert Thompſon, Francis Thornton, Armiſtead Truſlow, Elizabeth Tinſley, Waddy Turner.

U. Elizabeth Underwood.

W. John Warner, John Walton, Abel Webſter, Thomas Wren, Mary Webb, Mary Weaver, Geo. Wythe, John Wallace.

Marks Vandewall, P. M.

I Wiſh to Employ a Journeyman Tailor.

A SINGLE MAN, who is full Master of the buſiness, that can come well recommended for ſobriety and industry, will meet with encouragement. WILLIAM McELLIGOTT.

October 5th 1803.

TO BE HIRED,

A NEGRO WENCH, and GIRL about 10 or 12 years of age. Enquire of the Printer.

October 3, 1803.

From the SPECTATOR.

A few weeks ſince, a writer under the ſignature of "*A Hudſonian*," exhibited his "*political creed*," in the Bee, together with a general invitation to have the errors, if any was diſcovered therein, pointed out "thro' the ſame channel." Mr Holt, by publiſhing it, gave at leaſt his implied acquieſcence in the invitation. Accordingly, a gentleman encloſed to Mr. Holt an anſwer for inſertion in the Bee. Inſtead of publiſhing it, agreeably to his implied promiſe, the Editor by means of eraſures, altered the addreſs from "the Bee" to "the Balance"—from "Mr. Holt" to "Meſſrs. Editors," and the ſignature from "Cato" to "Mark Anthony"—and then encloſed it in a wrapper to the Editors of the Balance.

Of the merits of the piece, the Balance thus ſpeaks—"This anſwer is a well written performance. It expoſes in a ſtriking and maſterly manner, the fallacy of the "Hudſonian's" reaſoning. It is calculated to wipe away the erroneous impreſſion of that writer."

After publiſhing the circumſtances, a ſketch of which we have here given, the Editors of the Balance received a note from the writer of "Cato," requeſting him to inſert it in their paper. We preſent the note, together with the piece, which cauſed Mr. Holt to place himſelf in ſo curious a predicament; and we requeſt our readers to give them a faithful peruſal.

—

TO THE PEOPLE.

The opinion that "the national high court of impeachment, is ſufficient to correct the errors of all the officers of our government who are impeachable," has been very lately confidently advanced, in anſwer to thoſe who claim the right of inveſtigating publicly the conduct of our rulers, and arraigning them at the bar of the people.—The argument is a ſhort one, and, if correct, will certainly be productive of great pleaſure to every lover of liberty. "If that court is ſufficient," ſay the advocates of the powers that be, "then why ſhould you federaliſts interfere; When the power of impeachment is preſerved by your repreſentatives, you are ſafe—the country is ſafe—liberty is ſafe. You muſt not preſume to canvass the meaſures of government: You muſt not arraign the conduct of our rulers, becauſe, in ſo doing, you interfere with the right of the court of impeachment. You aſſume a corrective power, which the conſtitution has placed in other hands."—This argument I believe to be wholly fallacious and pregnant with miſchief; and obſerving that a correſpondent of the Bee, had adopted the ſentiment in its greateſt latitude, and inviting any one, through the ſame channel to oppoſe it, I ſubmitted the following piece to Mr. Holt. It was believed that, as Mr. Holt had ſanctioned the invitation and made it his own, by publiſhing it in his paper, he would not heſitate to publiſh the anſwer. It was mentioned to me by a friend, to whom I ſhewed the piece, that Mr. Holt durſt not publiſh it. I had, however an honorable confidence in human nature, and believed that no man who made pretenſions to any character, could be guilty of an act of ſuch *meanneſs*, of ſuch miſerable *diſengenuouſneſs* as I have now witneſed in this ſame Holt. The Balance of laſt week diſplays the baſeneſs of his conduct. It is as far beneath animadverſion, as he is beneath *reſentment*. He was probably meant for a man—therefore I pity and diſmiſs him. But to the readers of that paper, it will be proper to ſay one word.—When an editor places himſelf in a ſituation, which deters him from publiſhing truth, does he deſerve any confidence? When he fears to lay both ſides of a queſtion before his readers does he merit any ſupport?—Do you, gentlemen give him ſupport with a deſign that he ſhall keep from you every thing but that which he extracts from the *Aurora* or *Citizen*, or which is coined by men whom he dares not diſobey? If this paper ſhall fall into the hands of any one of you, he is earneſtly requeſted to read the following obſervations—then to recur to the Balance of laſt week, and ſay if your editor any longer deſerves your approbation—if, by an act of meanneſs without a parallel, he has not forfeited all title to candour, and if he does not richly merit the deteſtation and contempt of all honeſt men.

CATO.

—

Mr. Holt,

In your paper of Tueſday laſt, "an Hudſonian" has given his political creed, and wiſhes that any error which may be ſeen in it, ſhould be pointed out "through the ſame channel." The publication of this performance in your paper, I conſider to be an acquieſcence in the invitation. I ſhall, therefore, trouble you with a few remarks, in anſwer. In a government, depending for its permanence upon public opinion, it is of infinite moment that correct principles be eſtabliſhed. And, if ſentiment be publicly advanced, pregnant with miſchief, it is the right, perhaps the duty of any individual, within the ſphere of their circulation, to oppoſe and correct them.—I ſubmit to you, therefore, the following ſincere tho' diſpaſſionate remarks upon the creed of an "Hudſonian;" to which, I cannot doubt, you will give publicity.

The principal article of this creed is contained in the following words:

"I believe that the national high court of impeachment, as eſtabliſhed by the Conſtitution of the U. States, is ſufficient to correct the errors of all officers of government, who are impeachable."

I ought to premiſe, that this doctrine has not until lately been advanced or heard of; that even during that period, which has been cauſeleſsly ſtigmatized by the epithet "Reign of Terror," when the republicans were ſo highly alarmed at the alledged power and prerogatives of preſident Adams, at the unconſtitutional ramparts raiſed around him, and the meaſures adopted to ſhield him from wilful and *falſe* ſlander, never did the federaliſts advance ſuch an argument, in juſtification of their conduct. Nay, if during that period, it had been advanced, I am ſatisfied every one who called himſelf a republican, would have ſeen in it the ſeeds of a ſyſtem calculated to deſtroy all executive reſponſibility in the people.

We ſhould beware then, leaſt confiding too much in the men, who now manage our affairs, we yield a principle and eſtabliſh a protection which bad men may uſe to the worſt of purpoſes. We ſhould beware, leſt in a paroxiſm of joy and gratitude to our preſent rulers, we, like the Dutch, who adored their prince, offer up our rights at the ſhrine of affection.

If the argument be correct, that the *Preſident's liability to impeachment is a ſufficient ſecurity*, it follows, concluſively, that the preſent mode of electing that officer, at ſtated periods, is idle—a farce at moſt. For, of what uſe can elections be, if the electors are not permitted to be informed of the private and official behaviour of him whom they are to elect? If this "court of impeachment is ſufficient to correct the errors of all officers of government," why are elections directed to be held at ſtated periods? or indeed why elections at all? Why not make him Preſident for life, ſubject to removal by conviction on impeachment? Or, at leaſt, why not take the right of election of Preſident from the people, and lodge it at once in Congreſs? If "impeachment is ſufficient to correct all errors of the Preſident," as the creed imitates, why was not ſomething like this done and the trouble and expence of his election, by the people ſaved? No—the ſages who framed our conſtitution, thought otherwiſe. They thought, and ſo they expreſſed their thoughts in the conſtitution, that although impeachment might graſp and puniſh the overt act, the maturity of crimes—ſtill, ſome more ſilent, more ſure and perfect corrective was neceſſary to ſweep away the firſt ſymptoms of corruptions, to deſtroy every traitorous plot in embryo, and to eſtabliſh a more perfect reſponſibility of the Preſident to his conſtituents. Such a corrective is periodical elections.

The government of the U. States, as of the individual ſtates, is a government of the people. And the executive, which Mr. Jefferſon has very properly termed the *monarchical department* of the government, has always been repreſented as peculiar for its fondneſs of power and conſequently of making encroachments upon the rights, not only of the popular departments, but alſo of the people themſelves. For the purpoſe of counterbalancing the influence, which by patronage and otherwiſe the preſident may obtain, the conſtitution has provided, that during the four years for which he is elected, he may be removed for mal-adminiſtration. At the termination of this period, it has alſo provided, that the people may either elect or reject him as they are pleaſed or diſpleaſed either with his public or private conduct, or both. When congreſs exercise *their right of impeachment*, every enquiry is made, full inveſtigation is had, before the Preſident is convicted, removed, or acquitted. And for the ſame reaſon, and by the ſame rule, that the Senate, when judging him on impeachment, ſhould have correct and full information of his conduct, ought the people, when they exercise *their right of* ELECTING *or* REJECTING, to have correct information, to have the truth told them, that they may exerciſe that important right with propriety and ſafety. They ſhould know the whole conduct of their Preſident, the whole truth ſhould be laid before them, which never can happen if truth itſelf is a libel, according to the doctrine advanced in the caſe of Croſwell.

The Preſident's liability to impeachment, therefore, ſo far from being a ſufficient ſecurity, ſo far from being intended to ſhield his conduct from public inveſtigation, is deſigned to render him more dependent upon the people. Firſt, he is dependent on the people for an election for the term of four years. During that time, was there no ſuch thing as an impeachment, he would be firmly ſeated in power and independent of his conſtituents. But by means of impeachment, he is every moment dependent upon them; for during that time, they, by their repreſentatives, may impeach and remove him. And at the expiration of that time, if the people do not like his character or his meaſures, they may refuſe to elect him.—Thus he is in every reſpect emphatically the man of the people.

But it is eaſily ſeen that by acceding to the principle, that IMPEACHMENT IS SUFFICIENT TO CORRECT EVERY ERROR *of every officer who is impeachable*, the people yield the right of inveſtigating the conduct, of publiſhing, even the truth, of their rulers.

And it is as eaſily to be ſeen that if this right is yielded, the people can never exerciſe their *right of election underſtandingly*. And, ſurely, in ſuch a ſtate of things, the right of ſuffrage would not be worth preſerving. One check upon power, which the conſtitution has provided, would thus be undermined. Its ſubſtance would be gone forever, and its form would exiſt only to remind us of our folly.

But, Mr. Holt, let me aſk your correſpondent, for what is the Preſident impeachable? For treaſon, bribery, and other high crimes and miſdemeanors. Suppoſe, then, the Preſident ſhould become a drunkard; ſuppoſe, he ſhould give himſelf up to the gratification of his paſſions, and make the houſe furniſhed by the country, a ſeraglio, the haunt of rakes and libertines; ſuppoſe, he ſhould refuſe all converſation with the grave men of our land, and fill his councils with profligate favorites, ſeditious foreigners, the refuſe of other nations; ſuppoſe he ſhould publicly profeſs infidelity, and patronize atheiſm; and thus, by his pernicious example, corrupt the morals and religion of the republic, whoſe only ſure foundation is the people's virtue; ſuppoſe, he ſhould remove from office the beſt men, and fill their places with the worſt; ſuppoſe, by ſowing the ſeeds of corruption in the legiſlature, and by availing himſelf of their ignorance and paſſions, and of his own extenſive influence, he ſhould induce them to paſs laws, violating the conſtitution, and deſtructive to the public good; ſuppoſe, that with the conſent of ſuch a legiſlature, he ſhould ſquander away millions of the public property. All theſe caſes, and a multitude of others, impeachment cannot reach. What then is the remedy? If the truth cannot be told, if ſuch conduct cannot be held up to the view of the people, either through the preſs, or through verbal diſcuſſion, or both, thoſe evils can never be corrected. Crimes may be committed with impunity, deſtructive of national honor, degrading to national character. The adminiſtration, exalted above the reach of popular inveſtigation, ſecure from impeachment, would feel no reſtraint, would riot in licentiouſneſs, feed on corruption, and there would be none to make them afraid.

Such is the inefficiency of impeachment, even when promptly and rigidly exerciſed. What then muſt it be, when we conſider, that the preſident and his congreſs are generally of one party; and that it will ſeldom if ever happen, that they who perhaps participate in his iniquities, would become honeſt accuſers or upright judges of their leader? Muſt it not be a mere ſhame, a thing of ſound but not of ſubſtance? Shall I be anſwered that this ſtate of things is imaginary, that it can never be realized? Let experience ſpeak.

The *republican party* (with you and your correſpondent) believed that Mr. Adams was guilty of the moſt atrocious crimes againſt his country. Not only, all the caſes above *ſuppoſed*, but actual *impeachable* crimes, and groſs violations of the conſtitution, were charged upon him. The evils of his adminiſtration were declared to be intolerable; and accuſations of unheard of crimes were publiſhed, repeated and reiterated—inſomuch that the day of Mr. Jefferſon's election was hailed as the day of deliverance from Ariſtocracy, Corruption, Monarchy and Ruin.

Yet numerous as were the grievances complained of, enormous as were the iniquities ſaid to be practiſed, high as the public execration actually was, no impeachment,

was ever moved for, no punishment was ever inflicted. No, the resort was immediately to the people. 'Twas the press, which enabled the party to raise such a turmoil in the country.—And, by an unbridled use of the press, they obtained the victory.—If the *President's liability to impeachment is sufficient to correct his errors*, how happened it, in a state of things described, as so portentous of ills, THE PEOPLE, not the high court of impeachment, were resorted to. Why did it not avail to correct the alledged errors and crimes of the Adams administration. Your correspondent will probably answer that a majority of Congress were of the same party, had participated in his errors, and that, had impeachment attempted, they would have shielded and protected him. No other answer can be given by his accusers. And this completely exposes the error, the weakness, of your correspondents creed.—For if such a state of things has existed—and existed too, in the very infancy of our government, who shall say it will not again occur? Where then is the SECURITY of IMPEACHMENT? Where do we find its SUFFICIENCY to correct the errors of our officers? No, if such a state of things, as the republicans represented, and now represent, that of the Adams administration, should again occur, and the *truth might not be published*, the administration, might progress in its iniquities with safety—our liberties be destroyed, and our all be gone, before a whisper of danger could reach our ears.

The liberties of all free nations have been subverted by those in whom the people implicitly confided. *This important truth is stamped in glaring capitals, on the tomb stone of every departed Republic.* The people, in a paroxism of affection and gratitude, select some one who, as they believe, can do no wrong, lodge rights and powers in his hands, protect him from public investigation, and in some evil moment, when, with the syren song of "The People," "The People," he has soothed their jealousy and palsied their vigilance, he intrenches himself in power and authority and sets at defiance all responsibility.—Ambition prompts the demagogue to court and flatter the people; and, by that courtship and flattery, the road to despotism is plain and certain. Thus Cæsar became the despot of Rome. Thus, the republic of England was subverted by Cromwell;—and thus, latterly, Bonaparte has subverted the liberties of France.

We have nothing to fear from those we distrust; every thing from those whom we delight to honor. Of the former we think it the most brilliant of our privileges to speak and print as we like—of the latter we are assiduous to hide the faults.—But, when their tools demand, that we should not suffer even the truth to be told of them, it is time—it *becomes our imperious duty*, to be watchful; with temperate jealousy and unsleeping vigilance, to scrutinize not only every suspicious measure, but every suspicious sentiment. On this subject it is a natural enquiry, why are the party in power fearful of TRUTH, since they can punish FALSHOODS? Why do they shrink from examination since they profess, by that, to have acquired their present power? Why do they tremble at a free press, since they declare that their officers are faultless and their measures admirable? Do the very weapons, which they used so much effect and ALLEDGED propriety, become illegal in the hands of their adversaries? Or are those, who stile themselves republicans, to indulge in the grossest adulation, the most servile flattery of those in power, and their adversaries to incur the thunders of democracy, the penalties of the British law, fines, imprisonment, branding and cropping, if they presume to publish to the people the TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH? The omens are portentious! We know not whether Rome will be free when the Rubicon is passed. But this we do know, that it is our duty to meet our invaders on its banks, and by at least one manly struggle, to defend from pollution those liberties and that constitution WHICH WERE EMPHATICALLY THE PRICE OF BLOOD.

CATO.

Hudson, August 11th, 1803.

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick house nearly oppofite the Poft-Office, which was laft occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, *or* THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE fubfcriber begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he hasopend a

House of Private Entertainment,

at the fecond white houfe above Dabney's Ferry, and about two miles from Hanover Town, on the way to Aylett's, Dunkirk, and Hobb's Hole.

Richard Dabney.

October 7, 1803.

NOTICE.

THAT a PETITION will be prefented to the next General Affembly to confirm the Sale of Lands of John Moore, deceafed, on Dan River and the waters thereof. October 7.

LAND for SALE.

Conformably to a decree of the County Court of Henrico, will be fold on the firft Monday in November next, at the Court-Houfe of the faid county, for ready money,

THIRTY three and an half acres of land, the property of Frederick Clarke, or fo much thereof as will fatisfy a debt of eleven pounds, eleven fhillings and nine pence, with intereft, coffs and expences due from faid Clark to Richard Adams, dec.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

NOTICE.

I forewarn any person from trading for papers of the following defcription, to wit, a BOND given by me to George Adams and Samuel French, furviving partners of George Adams & Co. for £20 17 8½ on the 24th January, 1801, with a credit thereon of £6 15 6 metered 6th June, 1801; alfo my Affumfit of £19 to Samuel French, dated 6th December, 1801, in favor of John Curtis. The above papers are in the hands of William French, adminiftrator of Samuel French, dec. and I have accounts againft faid decedent to the amount or thereabout, and mean not to pay until a fettlement takes place between the adminiftrator of faid decedent and myfelf. DAVID RICE.

Pittsylvania, Sept. 28th, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1803.

Commercially Important.

The following circular has been received by the collector of the port of New-York, from William Lee, esquire, American consul a Bordeaux:

"*American Consulate, Bordeaux, Aug.* 8.

SIR,

"I learn from the director of the customs for this port, that an order of government has just been received, not to admit to an entry any neutral vessels coming from, or that may have touched at any British port. With much esteem, I am yours truly.

(Signed) Wm. LEE."

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

SIR,

I SAW a communication in your paper of to-day, signed J. Ogilvie, in which he expresses surprize and regret at a note of mine, which was contained in your preceding number. From what I understood to have been the manner of his early education, I did not expect that an attempt to dissuade him from a compliance with the request of some of his subscribers, in the case alluded to, would have excited his surprize; but I am much gratified by his declaration, that he had no intention of giving offence to the feelings of any description of his fellow-citizens." I must do Mr. Ogilvie the justice to say, that he has replied to my publication with much propriety and decency: and I shall, in a few words, assign to him the reason of my disapprobation of his proposal to deliver his discourses on the Sabbath day. I have always considered the Sabbath as a Divine institution, and the observance of it, for religious purposes, as a Divine command. No objection whatever was made to the subject on which Mr. Ogilvie was to discourse, and there is doubtless much truth in what some angry writer in the Examiner has observed, which was in substance, that people often spend the Sunday afternoon much worse than they would do in attending to moral discourses; but I thought, and do still think, that the appropriation of it to stated, or ordinary purposes, would have a tendency gradually to lessen, until it finally destroyed, the veneration in which we ought to hold "the Sabbath of the Lord our God." That we do not spend it as we ought, is as true as it is lamentable; for surely, it would be no less our interest, as candidates for a better world, than it is our duty to call off our attention, now and then, from the cares, the pleasures and the usual employments of life, and spend one day in seven, in qualifying ourselves for the felicities after which we aspire. Such are the reasons, and the only reasons, which induced my publication. If they have the good fortune to be satisfactory to Mr. Ogilvie, he will "alter the day:" if not, he must certainly be "permitted to pursue his own ideas of propriety."

As for the gentleman in the Examiner, to whom I have alluded, as he has indulged himself in a rudeness of style to which I am unaccustomed, and which I do not feel disposed to imitate, I have only to say to him that, like most men in a passion, he has quite mistaken the matter. Nothing was further from my intention, (unless, indeed, my expressions should be judged, on examination, to be more remote) than to injure the reputation, or marr the prosperity of his friend. To the best of my recollection, I never had a personal altercation with any man in my life, and I am confident that I would not intentionally do an injury to Mr. Ogilvie, or any body else. It would give me pleasure to hear that every man who was engaged in a lawful calling, and especially in the instruction of youth, met with encouragement and success. I hope I may be permitted to observe, without giving offence again, that teachers have a very serious and a very honorable charge committed to them. It is not only important that children should be instructed in the necessary, if not ornamental branches of literature, but especially, that their tender minds should be imbued with principles of piety towards their Heavenly Father, and furnished with the safest and soundest system of religion and morals, for their guide through life. With these remarks, Sir, I take my leave of the subject, but remain, Your's, SENEX.

Wednesday, 5th October, 1803.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CINCINNATUS,

To the Citizens of the United States.

(No. V.)

Virginia, the 3d of October, 1803.

TO a people, who have been accustomed for a considerable time past, to hear nothing but the language of flattery, it was to have been expected, that the plain honest voice of truth and candour, would, at first, be heard with coyness and affected indifference, if not with absolute displeasure. But, as it is not those who flatter most, who are the best friends always, I shall not be deterred by the disapprobation of such as admire those only who flatter their vices and follies, from laying fully open to the view of the citizens of the United States at large, whose interests I regard as inseparably connected with my own, such facts and observations as I think they ought to behold and know. It is only from a knowledge of the worst, the best can ever be enjoyed or attained.

Our government, is yet, but a system of experiments. In the infancy of those experiments, we had nearly once enjoyed the full vigour and manhood of national prosperity. By their free and independent will, of which, I hope, they never will be divested the right of exercising, and of which right they never can be divested, but by their own imprudences and abuses, the citizens of America have now made an entire change in their general administration. How far that change is calculated to increase or diminish the happiness and prosperity of the nation, can only yet be ascertained from those rules and estimates in common moral events, on which invariably hang the decline, or, at least, all republican states:—And in this view, I would willingly separate, if possible, the president from the man, the theory of the government from the practices of the individuals composing its administrations. The constitution being the greatest perfection of the system, and the people the fountain from whence every constitutional agency flows, those agents can, constitutionally, do no political wrong. And, whenever they violate the constitution and act wrong, they act without authority and take the consequences on themselves in their individual capacities.—Yet, I do not pretend by this, that even the theory itself of our government, is in every respect perfect. On the contrary, it might easily be shewn, that even from this pure source of popular elevation to supreme power, many inconveniencies, if not absolute enormities, were liable to creep into political existence. The frequent elections of president during the life, often, of the same candidate, subject, both the people and the candidate, to passions and corruptions, of which, no system, depending, as that of America does, on moral and virtuous principles and actions, ought to be susceptible. Add to this, the known dereliction from those principles and actions, in some of those who hold themselves the most fit, in these enlightened days of modern philosophy and republicanism, to fill all the most important offices of government, and it will then appear, from both the theory and the practice, under our present system, that we are verging fast, to both moral and political destruction.

Look round and behold the youth now embodying in the schools of infidelity! See decrepitude and old age, from the most elevated stations in society, descending to set the melancholy example of corruption, in what is called the perfection of the present enlightened times! Observe, throughout the important and leading state of Virginia itself (whose fame was never higher for moral justice than it ought, and in which we have once beheld a Madison, a Taylor and a Giles descending from their important stations in congress to intrigue for a president of those favourite principles) the whole time of the courts of law diverted from their former scanty attention to common justice, to repress licentiousness and the present philosophical immoralities of the day! And, instead of a stern and rigid execution of the sentences of those tribunals, to the end of a total suppression of vice, alas! we have had the mortification to behold, a hoary republican governor of the same state, harrangueing and stiling the criminals of a penitentiary his "unfortunate friends;" and censuring, in an oblique direction, those legal tribunals of his country, by admitting, may even speaking in express terms, of the possibility of the innocence of some of them: For, in what can a set of villains be unfortunate, but in the detection and punishment of their crimes by their country!—how those convicted friends of his patriotic Excellency, innocent, but through the criminality, in some shape or another, of their trials!———In such a state of moral and political depravity, produced in such a short space of republican prosperity, as it is called,—and with such a highly imputed system of felonious justice, in those state tribunals, which are to be the sole protectors of all that is valuable, it would be both wrong and wicked to conceal the full truth; or, to leave unexposed the sources from whence those evils flow, and the ends to which they are fast conducting us.

The influence of bad example is too often greater than that of good; and the ingenious and subtle poison of false doctrines, much more liable to infuse itself into weak and conceited habits, indigenous to its own composition, than plain truth, sound sense, and their just and moral consequences. In all ages, and in all countries, there have been men wicked and artful enough, to administer, and others sufficiently weak and conceited to receive, such portions of false precepts, as go, if not corrected in time by proper antidotes, to taint and injure a large share of both the mind & body of society.—Although the present distempered period of democracy and philosophy, through which we have been long passing, has not yet produced, nor is likely soon to produce, a Rousseau, a Montesquieu, or a Voltaire,—yet, as might have been expected from such a putrid mass as has been long collecting from former eminent sources of misapplied ingenuity, the very dregs of such putrifaction in philosophy and politics, as Godwin, Volney and Paine, have been working up to the surface, and at length have placed at the head of some societies, their favourite principles and chief supporters. These, in turn, contribute more eminently, by the influence of their high example, and what is worse, by the prostitution of public favours, to obtain a more extended prostitution of private manners, to a more complete accomplishment of private gratifications!——I speak not at random here, nor hazard a mere conjecture even.—I speak from what some believe only from circumstances, it is true; but what some others know from actual experience!!———Yes, the time is not very far distant, I believe, when many others who are now devotedly blind, will see, through the more piercing and convincing eyes of sad experience, the miserable and degrading truth of many transactions which have just passed and are still passing; and which are too humiliating to human nature in general, and disgraceful to America in particular, for a plain and full American recital!—And yet, whenever we see, or even think we see, the most depraved state of corrupt debauchery, closely connected with, and immediately operating on, our most dear and interesting public concerns, it is natural, nay it is perhaps our absolute duty, at least to give some decent hints and throw out a few friendly and kind admonitions to their supposed authors.

In producing the great and glorious republican change, so much boasted of, of late, in the American government, it cannot be so soon forgotten, to be sure, how much was said about the vices and follies of the late administrations; particularly, in preferring those only to office of a particular way of thinking, for particular reasons; in violating the constitution, and therewith their oaths, in a variety of ways; lavishing the public monies, for the promotion of favourite views, contrary to appropriations, the constitution, and common honesty; taxing the people to support those unlawful and improper expenditures, beyond what was necessary, right, and they were able to bear; with a variety of other charges equally harsh and calumniating:—While, on the other hand, we were promised a correction of all the errors, follies, and vices, thus heavily complained of, by those, who, from their clamours and opposition to our government, as then administered, together with their wretched hypocrisy and intrigues, have ascended into power. Consequently, the example of those whose conduct was thus complained of and promised to be corrected, which is now so constantly pleaded on the score of public appointments, is no justification, but the completest condemnation, upon the very principles and arguments of those who plead it.—What! the pure, the virtuous, the immaculate and enlightened republicans, follow the examples of the foul, the vicious and the unenlightened aristocrats, whose vices and follies their great exertions and purer principles were intended to correct and do away, and not to copy and perpetuate!—When too a variety of other strong and striking arguments occur in favour of the one, which operate as directly against the other.—The administration of the government commencing in the hands of those now stiled aristocrats, by the appointment of the people; they had the right, and were bound by the doctrines now used by the self-stiled republicans, to appoint those only to office, who, with themselves, would conduct their affairs according to their opinions of right: To which, no obstacle, of finding others in office, of a different way of thinking, opposed itself, and created the necessity of turning these out to get others in of sentiments "according with the will of the people, as expressed" (in some instances) through the unanimous "elections of the principals."—And, having appointed those only to office of their own political way of thinking, a charge so frequently made against the late administrations, if true, left them no room, no necessity, nor hardly the possibility even, of turning any out, appointed by themselves, for a mere difference of opinion in politics;—another charge made in the same breath by those very consistent, correct and enlightened republicans, of the present day; whose practices, in every country, being thus equally consistent with their professions, are beginning to operate as a more serious and severe argument against all republicanism, than the terror of the arms, the persuasion of the gold, and the influence of the still more than all dreaded "patronage," of all the aristocrats, of all the monarchists; nay, of all the potentates in the world!

If, under the high sounding pretensions of philosophy and right reason (in entire exclusion of the former consideration of religious and moral restraints over men's actions) all the malignant passions and grovelling inclinations of human nature are to be let loose and given way to in society; then will the virtuous and well-intentioned, be the sooner willing to lay the wicked under the chains of superstition even, and the terrible rod of despotism itself. If, in philosophy, there is nothing above the base and pitiful gratification of low revenge, and other contemptible sensualities; then, surely, we shall all be convinced, of the necessity of, at least, looking for some other motives for the removals from, and appointments to, all public offices, than what are to be discovered in the propriety of such recent transactions themselves, or the excuses made for them. In this, however, I will not descend so low, as to notice many of the particular characters on whom executive favour, with its various personal friendships and civilities, have beamed with cheering influence. The pride of every American, would fain lend a hand to draw a veil over the bosom-friendships of a republican first magistrate, with the condemned felons of a foreign monarchy; while the public welfare demands, that we strip the mask entirely from the pretended patriot, under which has been so long concealed the most strong and striking semblance of both personal and political vices: Not to say any thing, in such a transient and slight glance into the secret motives of this new and more than commonly choice and nice favoritism, this new system of republican "patronage," about whole cargoes of such imported, foreign patriots, as have lately graced the table and adorned the mansion of the head of an independent nation; it is sufficient for it to be known, with what kind of characters, and with what pure motives, in many instances, public places have been vacated and filled up: Not to say any thing, even in that point of view, of whole families of home-imported favorites, who a certain great personage palmed upon his own friends and connections, until they became somewhat burthensome, when they were mounted on the public purse, to ride in broken state at the national expence: Not to whisper a single insinuation even about a certain chattering W***w, who followed a certain great man from a certain great city, for the best and most patriotic purposes, no doubt!—whose son, a good-hearted, weak and credulous young man of pleasure, after being duped out of his own fortune by the artifice of swindlers, the insinuations of the bottle, and the reputation, among spungers, of being a good fellow, was singled out, from among all other things, as most fit for the collection and safe keeping of part of the national revenues!—No, I will not insinuate that there is any thing the least improper in these appointments; or, that the influence of executive patronage has not been fairly diminished by such arrangements.—If the exercise of executive favour be without the object, without the possibility of advancement to the public good, then surely, such favour, in such particular cases, at least, cannot be said to strengthen the executive hands, by any fair calculation on the score of public popularity, or the immediate aids to be derived from such auxiliary resources. Other incentives must be looked for then, and the various capacities of other departments fathomed to find out the true motives, the *virtue* and the *vigour* of such bold and *energetic* executive conduct, as we have heard boasted of, on the subject of removals from, and appointments to, public offices of late. Where, how and in whom, are those motives, and capacities of virtue, vigour and energy to be found, in this delicate arrangement of officers, on the modern philosophical plan? Are they to be found in the calm sterility of the little contented C*****d, whose whole mass of political existence, on the same scale with his bodily energies, forms, in the great plan of universal re-

emption from the great "curse of religious superstition and American usurpation," but the right hand of the great political divinity of democracy? Are they to be found in the *heads*, or in another *part* of the appendages of departments, from what we have seen in the present arrangement of things, and what we know of the libidinous dispositions of certain great and renowned statesmen and modern patriots?

I would not wish, however, to be understood here, as dropping the most distant hint, against any chaste and upright character. It is only the vicious and debauched, who ought, and shall be exposed, if I live to accomplish my present undertaking. The delicacy and moderation of my disposition, forbid the exposing in all their nakedness and deformity, even the most atrocious depravities, for the honor and advancement of the most desirable virtues: But, in these very enlightened times, it is needless to exhaust all our faculties, in plain and sober arguments, on general principles; or, in other words, to prove, what every one in the enlightened band, possesses his equal share of, in the common stock. To attack the vices, and leave the vicious entirely unassailed, would be to war with phantoms,—to seek defeat from the shadow, while the substance itself might be easily overthrown.—To bring the *point* home, and unlock the door of every one's *secrets*, whether acting or acted *upon*, seems to be the only way to impress some *stiff* facts on some people's incorrigible *sensibilities*.

Yes, seeing is believing, it is said—but *feeling* is certainly the truth! CINCINNATUS.

The sixth number of Cincinnatus is tho't too severe for present publication. It will, perhaps, be published hereafter, if T. Paine and such other hireling writers persist in their scurrilous and abusive publications.

AUTHENTIC AND INTERESTING.

MR. SINDIC, *Hamburg, June* 10 1803.

It is with sincere regret, that, at the present crisis I find myself constrained by a sense of duty to appeal to the magistracy of this city on a question of national right. The case which is the subject of the inclosed protest, is not the first which has occurred within a few days, in which the protection due to the citizens of the United States of America within the territory of this city, has been violated by the ships of war of his Britannic Majesty. When silence under injuries serves only to encourage their reiteration, that silence becomes a criminal direliction of public duty, and must be broken.—In the name of the United States of America, I demand, therefore, that the Government of this city take such measures as shall prevent the future infraction of the rights of the citizens of the said United States within the territory of the free imperial city of Hamburgh, and to obtain a suitable reparation of the injury already sustained. I take this occasion to renew to you, Mr. Sindic, the assurance of my most perfect consideration.

(Signed) J. M. FORBES.
Consul of the United States of America.
Mr. Sindic VON SIENEN, &c. &c. Hamburgh.

DEAR SIR, *Hamburgh, June* 10, 1803.

The more I reflect on the circumstances which occurred between the officers of his Britannic Majesty's frigate the Amethyste, and the captain and crew of the American schooner the Astrea, which I verbally communicated to you yesterday, the more I am fortified in the sense of duty, which dictates a public remonstrance and protest, as the only and best means of preventing the repetition of such injuries. From the course which hostilities are taking, the rights of neutrality become daily more important to the United States of America.—Under this impression, I see it my duty to repel the first infraction of these rights. I have therefore thought proper publicly to protest against the violation of the rights of protection within the territory of this city. I shall if possible furnish you with a copy of my protest this afternoon, and am with great respect, Sir,

Your obedt. Servant,
(Signed) JOHN M. FORBES.
Consul of the United States of America.
Sir George M. Bumbold, Bart.
Charge Affairs of his Britannic Majesty, &c, Hamburgh.

COPY OF PROTEST.

By this public protest be it known unto all whom it may concern, that on the 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and three, before me, John Herman Laughans, notary public, residing and practising in the free imperial city of Hamburgh, by lawful authority duly admitted and sworn, personally came and appeared John M. Forbes, Esq. Consul of the United States of America near the free imperial city of Hamburgh, who did then and there set forth and solemnly declare to me, the said notary, that on the fifth day of June instant, at about 3 of the clock in the afternoon, as the appearer has been informed and verily believes, the American schooner Astrea, of Gloucester, capt. Charles Babson, being off the harbour of Cuxhaven, and within the territorial limits of the city of Hamburgh, was forcibly entered by certain armed officers and sermen, whose names are to the appearer unknown, belonging to his Britannic Majesty's ship Ametheste, capt. Cambell; that a seaman of the said crew of the schooner Astrea, named William Brown, being a citizen of the U. States of America, and as the appearer verily believes a native of the town of Gloucester, in the state of Massachusetts, was impressed out of the said schooner Astrea, on board the said frigate Ametheste, and forcibly carried to sea in the service of his Britannic Majesty, against the will and consent of the said William Brown, in violation of the right of protection and national hospitality, and of the territorial dominion of the free imperial city of Hamburgh; Wherefore, the said John M Forbes declared to protest and I the said Notary at his special instance and request, have protested, and by these presents do most solemnly protest against the said Capt. Campbell, and the officers and seamen of the said frigate the Ametheste, and all those whom it doth or may concern, for taking out of the said schooner Astrea and forcibly impressing into his Britannic Majesty's service, and carrying to sea the said William Brown, a citizen of the United States of America, as well on the part and behalf of the owners of the said schooner Astrea, for all damages and delays, which they or any of them have sustained or may hereafter sustain from or by reason of the premises, as for the indignity done to the United States of America, and the violation of that protection to which the citizens of the said states, and of all other nations in amity, have a rightful claim, as long as they peaceably demean themselves within the territorial limits of the free imperial city of Hamburgh,

IN Testimony whereof the said Appearer has hereunto subscribed his name, and I the said Notary have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my notarial office at Hamburgh, the day, month and year, first within written.

(Signed) JOHN M. FORBES,
Consul of the United States of America.
Which I attest, (Signed) J. H. LAGHANS,
Notary Public.

(TRANSLATION.)

Mr. Sindic Von Sienen's Letter to Mr. Forbes.

Mr. Consul,

I have not failed to communicate to the venerable Senate, your complaint on the subject of the violence exercised by the captain of the English frigate the Amethyste, particularly against the person of a sailor of the American vessel the Astrea had, in the first instance, addressed his complaint to the Bailiff of Ritzebuttel, have nevertheless hastened to apply to the Charge d'Affairs of his Britannic majesty, in order to obtain on this subject a suitable reparation.

Expecting soon to be able to inform you of the result of this step, I pray you, Mr. Consul, to accept the assurances of perfect consideration.

(Signed) A. SIENEN.

Mr. Forbes, Consul of the United States of America, Hamburgh.

Sir, Hamburgh, June 1, 1803.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, and shall abstain from any observation on the public measure you have thought proper to put forward in this conjuncture of hurry and anxiety, not doubting its importance and tendency have been understood, and duly attended to by you. The motives and grounds of your proceeding, will be best judged by my superiors and yours, and I shall not fail to send copies of your letters of this day and the 6th inst. together with a copy of the protest, so soon as I receive it from you, to the King's Secretary of State. I am, &c.

(Signed) GEO. M. RUMBOLD.

John M. Forbes, Esq. &c. &c.

Copy of a letter of instructions, addressed to all masters of American vessels, sailing from the port of Hamburgh.

Sir,

Some instances have lately occurred, of American seamen having been impressed, within the limits of this consulate, into the British service; in which case the captains have proceeded to sea, leaving their impressed seamen to the uncertain chance of being identified, and recovered by application, to the Admiralty in England.—This indifference is highly reprehensible, inasmuch as it violates the duty which every American owes to his injured fellow citizens, and the obligation which masters of ships, in a particular manner, ought to feel to enforce, as far as in their power, respect to the national flag. Official remonstrances are inefficient, when unsupported by legal evidence of injury, I have therefore to enjoin you, in case any violence should be committed to your vessel or crew, by any foreign power, within this consulate, to bring your vessel to anchor and return immediately, with one or more of your crew, to this city, in order to support by your united testimony, the representations which I may find it necessary to make in the case.

Your own good sense will sufficiently demonstrate to you the necessity of this measure, without further explanation.

Sincerely wishing that no case within the intent of these instructions may occur to you, I remain respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) J. M. FORBES.
Consul of the United States of America.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London papers to the 22d August, received at the Office of the (N. Y.) Mercantile Advertiser by the ship Liberty, capt. Wickham, from Liverpool.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT,
HOUSE OF LORDS—August 12.

At half after three o'clock, his majesty having taken his seat on the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was desired to require the attendance of the Speaker of the House of Commons.—The speaker attended accordingly, and read the following address:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"Your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled, have at length completed the supplies granted to your majesty for the present year—a period memorable for the events which it has produced, and awful for those which may be yet to come.

"granting those supplies, your majesty's faithful commons have considered that a crisis without example demanded unexampled efforts; and by resolving to raise annually a large proportion of the supplies for the current year, so long as the war endures, they have given to all the world a solemn pledge of their inflexible determination to render the public credit unassailable.

"They have also proceeded to revise the system of your majesty's permanent revenue. By consolidating the duties in each of its principal branches, they have simplified its operations, and at the same time they have endeavored to render its pressure less burthensome by regulating its mode of its collection.

"The commercial interests of this country, to which our attention was called by your majesty's gracious commands at the commencement of the present session, have been maturely considered; and measures have been taken for affording material accomodations and facilities to mercantile transactions, by rendering our principal ports free for all nations to import, export, or deposit, and re-export their merchandize, without toll or tax, unless voluntarily brought into our own market for home consumption.

"Nor have we forgotten to bestow our earnest and serious thoughts upon the state and efficacy of our Church establishment, in every part of the United Kingdom. Upon this subject, as comprehending all that creates our rational hopes, morals, and policy, we have deliberated with peculiar care and anxiety: and we presume to believe, that the important laws which have been made to aid our Church establishment, will materially strengthen and gradually extend its influence through succeeding ages.

"But, Sire, these were cares and objects belonging to times of peace. Wise, politic, and desirable as they might be, nevertheless, called upon now by your majesty's commands, we have without hesitation, turned all our thoughts and efforts to the renewal of war, persuaded that your majesty's paternal care extended to us with safety and honor, and confident that since they have been openly attacked, and the justice of our cause has been made manifest to the world, our appeal to arms will not be in vain.

"This war we see and know to be a war of no ordinary character. We feel that our religion, laws, and liberties, and our existence as a nation, are put to the issue, and we have prepared for the contest accordingly. Besides, the supplies of money, we have augmented beyond all former example, every species of military force, known in this country. We have met rebellion with prompt and necessary laws: and for the defence of a sovereign endeared to us by long experience of his royal favours, and commanding not an allegiance alone, but our hearts and affections, the whole nation has risen in arms.

"May then the God of our fathers go forth with us to battle and bless our cause, and establish with victory that throne which we revere as the bulwark of our liberties: and so shall other nations at length learn, that a free, vigilant, and united people are unconquerable; and able to set lasting bounds to an empire of violence, perfidy, and unrelenting ambition.

"To the bills which we now humbly present to your majesty, your commons with all humility, entreat your majesty's royal assent."

The Speaker then presented the consolidated Funds bill, Irish Glebe House bill, Amhurst's Anatomy bill, and duties bill, neutral ship's bill, the encouragement and prize regulation bill, and three other bills, all of which received the royal assent.

His majesty then, in a firm and audible tone, addressed the following speech to the Lords and Commons assembled.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am at length enabled, by the state of public business, to release you from your long and laborious attendance in Parliament.

In closing the session, I have the utmost satisfaction in expressing the strong sense which I entertain of that zealous and unwearied regard for the welfare and honor of your country, which has distinguished all your proceedings.

During the continuance of peace, your conduct manifested the just view which you had taken of our actual situation, and of the dangers against which you were peculiarly called upon to provide; and since the recurrence of hostilities, you have displayed an energy and promptitude which have never been surpassed, in the means which you have supplied for the defence of the country, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Your proceedings, in consequence of the late treasonable and atrocious occurrences in Ireland, will, I trust, have the effect of preventing any further interruption of its further tranquility, and of convincing my loyal subjects, in that part of the united kingdom, that they may confidently rely on that protection to which they are so justly entitled.

In the midst of the deliberations, which were occasioned by the immediate exigency of the times, you have not been unmindful of other objects, to which I had directed your attention; and I have great satisfaction in observing, that you have completed a system for consolidating the duties, and regulating the collection and management of the several branches of the revenue; and that you have adopted measures which are calculated to afford material accommodation to the mercantile part of the community, and to encourage and extend the navigation of the commerce of my dominions.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I return you particular thanks for the liberality and readiness with which you have granted supplies for the public service.

It is painful to me to reflect, that the means of necessary exertion cannot be provided without a heavy pressure upon my faithful people: But I cannot sufficiently applaud that wisdom and fortitude which have led you to overlook considerations of temporary convenience, for the purpose of preventing a large accumulation of debt during the continance of the war. You may be assured that there shall be as strict an attention to œconomy on my part as may be consistent with these preparations and exertions which will be the best calculated to frustrate the designs and to weaken the power of the enemy, by whose arrogant pretensions and restless ambition alone these sacrafices have been rendered unavoidable.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am fully persuaded that, during the cessation of your parliamentary duties, you will continue to be actuated by the same spirit which has been uniformly displayed in your councils. It will be our duty to assist in carrying into effect those important measures which your wisdom has measured for the defence and security of the realm; and particularly to give the most beneficial direction to that ardor and enthusiasm in the cause of their country which animate all classes of my people.

Justly sensible of the state of pre-eminence, in which it has pleased the Almighty to support us for many ages, amongst the nations of Europe, I rely with confidence, that, under the continuance of his divine protection, the exertion of my brave and loyal subjects will prove to the enemy and to the world, that an attempt to subvert the independence, or impair the power of this united kingdom, will terminate in the disgrace and ruin of those by whom it may be made, and that my people will find an ample reward for all their sacrafices in an undisturbed enjoyment of that freedom, and security, which, by their patriotism and valour, they will have preserved and ensured to themselves and posterity.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his majesty's command, said:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his majesty's royal will and pleasure, that, this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 6th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 6th day of October next.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

LINCOLN'S-INN-HALL, APRIL 6.

MATTER OF KENNET, A BANKRUPT.

THIS was a petition to the lord Chancellor to supercede a commission of Bankruptcy, issued against Mr. Robert Kennet, and to refer all matters relative to the first Commission to the Master.—The first Commission was taken out many years since, on which occasion Brackley Kennet, the bankrupt's brother, was appointed Assignee, while Vincent Kennet, another brother, put in his claim to certain premises possessed by the bankrupt, and filed a bill in equity to assert his right. The brother put in an answer to this claim, from which an assignment of perjury was made, and an indictment prosecuted, the effects of which, however, were defeated by a flaw in the indictment. In the mean time the bankrupt was enabled to obtain his certificate, and from that time to the present, not a shilling has been paid to the creditors, nor the disputed claim been brought to issue. The Consul said, the whole transaction was a farce, got up for the express purpose of duping the creditors, in which the only persons to be interested were the manager and the *dramatis personæ*, who were to pay themselves for the expence of getting up the entertainment out of the pockets of the creditors.

The Chancellor observed, that the case before him furnished a convincing proof of the absolute necessity for placing some control on the conduct of assignees. They were bound to protect the interests of the creditors, and where they did not, they would be made sooner or later to answer for their misconduct. In the present business the parties had been guilty of something short of a conspiracy against the creditors under the commission; and he had always observed that schemes of an improper or criminal nature, however well they were planned, finally defeated their own purpose. Mr. Brackley Kennet, the assignee under the first commission, had told the creditors, that when he had obtained judgment in a court of equity, on Vincent Kennet's claim to certain effects of the bankrupt, then would he make a distribution of the property. That day had not yet arrived, nor would it perhaps in ten years to come; he should direct an estimate to be made of what the bankrupt's property was worth at the time it should have been applied to liquidate the debts due from the estate, and every shilling of interest should be added for the lapse of time since that period. He was sorry the proceedings under commissions of bankruptcy had become so corrupt and contaminated; twenty-five years acquaintance with their administration had convinced him they were pregnant with the greatest fraud and injustice, and it was high time that some remedy should be thought of to introduce a greater degree of purity into those proceedings.—There was abundant proof that the assignee in Kennet's bankruptcy had not done his duty to the creditors.—The first thing he did was to get the bankrupt's certificate signed before the smallest circumstance had been done to benefit the creditors; that effected the purpose of the bankruptcy was answered, for should an action at law be commenced against him, the production of that certificate was a legal answer to the action. He was surprised to find creditors acting in the way they did towards bankrupts; and notwithstanding the character of Englishmen, to the honor of the country, stood so high with respect to humanity, yet, in the transactions alluded to, he confessed he was often at a loss to reconcile that humanity with common sense. Creditors, after suffering themselves and their families to be pillaged, were seen assisting the authors of that pillage, taking them by the hand, and expressing their satisfaction they were relieved from their difficulties. It was in many instances a mistaken humanity, nor that he conceived that many, very many bankruptcies, did not originate in misfortune and the accumulation of untoward events. Notwithstanding this generosity, debtors were daily and hourly trying to cheat their creditors, and he would state a case in point. He once had the honor to bring into Parliament an Insolvent Debtor's Bill on which occasion he received an innumerable quantity of letters from different debtors, and he would protest that the facts set forth in every one of them convinced him that the author was endeavoring to cheat his creditors. On the other hand, he did not receive a single letter from a creditor against the bill in contemplation. With respect to particular solicitors who had been alluded to in discussion, he should say, that his judgment could not be prejudiced by names, yet he could not help remarking, that he often saw the names of particular solicitors to the proceedings of fraudulent supersedures of valid commissions, who did not dare to shew their faces in any other Court of Justice. He should not be too hasty, though his mind was partly made up, in giving judgment, and would defer it until the next morning; in the mean time he expected the Attorney under the commission would deliver into Court the bill of costs, which could not that morning be found, as the production of that instrument might be important in deciding whether the commission should be superceded or not; at all events he wished to be understood, that he thought himself bound to highly charge the conduct of the assignee.

☞ **The Lectures in the College of William and Mary will commence, as usual, on the 3d Monday in October.**

Bedford county, September 10, 1803.

SIRS,

Please to take notice, that at the store of Mr. Samuel Read in this county, on the 12th day of November next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon, and four in the afternoon, I propose to take the depositions of Mr. Andrew Donald, Mr. Caleb Tate, and Mr. Justinios Wills, as witnesses. That on the 16th day of the same month, between the same hours, at the House of Mr. Moses Tredway in Powhatan county, I propose to take the depositions of Col. Richard Crump and Mr. John Archer, as witnesses, And that at the Eagle Tavern in the City of Richmond, on the 19th and 21st days of the same month, between the same hours, I propose to take the depositions of Mr. William Marshal and others as witnesses. All in the suit, which is now depending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, wherein you are Administrators and Representatives of the Plaintiffs, and I am Defendant.

I am,
Your Humble Servt.
JAMES CALLAWAY,

One of the Defendants, in the suit, Dobson, Dalters and Walker, vs. Trents and Callaway.

Messrs. Matthew Dobson and Joshua Dobson, Administrators of John Dobson Deceased

Wants Employment.

A PERSON who teaches the English Language grammatically, together with Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c. He will either engage in a private family, or in a neighborhood where a tolerable good school can be made up.—For further particulars enquire of the Printer hereof, or of Mr. *William Pasteur* of Columbia.

September 13, 1803. 3w.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for sale 36 bales of WOOLLENS, consisting of BROAD CLOTHS, NAP'D COTTONS, HALF THICKS, KERSEYS, YORKSHIRE CLOTHS, POINT BLANKETS, and one bale of extra sup. double milled DRAB CLOTH, which he will dispose of at a very low advance payable in 6 months.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Old Antigua Rum by the hhd.
A few cases of excellent old Sherry Wine, 5 years in bottle,
A few pipes of genuine Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof,
Loaf Sugar by the hhd. or 100 cwt.

Wm. Wiseham.

Richmond, 26th Sept. 1803. 2m.

JOSEPH D. BELL,
FARRIER,
FROM ENGLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he, having been regularly bred to the above business, intends following the same, in all its branches, at his stables near the Market House, adjoining which are convenient lots for the accommodation of sick horses. He will nick, fox, dock or trim horses in the neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms, either at his own stables or elsewhere. He will break horses either for the harness or saddle, and will cure all diseases incident to either horses or cattle.

He returns thanks for the favors already conferred on him, and hopes by attention to merit a continuance thereof.

Richmond, Sept. 22.

FOR SALE,
My LOT and HOUSES,

IN York Town, on the main street, and convenient to the Church and Courthouse. The buildings are, a brick dwelling house with three rooms and a passage and convenient closets below, and three rooms and a passage above stairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, wash house, and other out houses. This would make one of the best stands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the subscriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

MULES.

WE expect about 60 excellent MULES from New-England in a few days. They will arrive in Richmond on the 6th or 7th of next month. Those persons who have engaged to purchase of us, are requested to be pointed in calling about that time, as we have daily applications, and we are convinced that the quality of this drove will ensure a speedy sale.

L. Peck & Co.

Richmond, Sept. 26, 1803. tf.

Wanted immediately at the Eagle Tavern,

TWO MEN COOKS, two HOUSE WAITERS, and a WOMAN that has been accustomed to WASHING and IRONING. I will either purchase or hire such servants, and give a generous price for them, provided they are well recommended.

Esme Smock.

Sept. 27. 1803.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly, for selling the Glebe Land with the Slaves thereunto annexed, in the parish of Antrim, and county of Halifax, on certain conditions.

ALSO,

That another PETITION will be presented for incorporating the Vestry Men or Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church in said parish of Antrim, and county of Halifax.

September 22. eaw4w.

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,

THE Upper APARTMENT of the HOUSE occupied by the subscribers on the Main-street, and opposite Mr. Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office. PRICE & SANDIDGE.

Richmond, 9th Sept. 1803. tf.

SAMUEL BRADDICK,

HAVING declined business in Richmond for the purpose of commencing one in partnership with *WILLIAM SKIPWITH*, at the Cumberland Mills in Cumberland county, and Farmville, Prince Edward county, solicits the favor of all those who are indebted to him, to come forward and close their accounts, or he will be driven to the necessity of employing an attorney. His counting room is over the store he lately occupied.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803.

25 Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Goochland county, a very Negro Man named SAM, who calls himself SAMUEL COMER, of a yellowish complexion, about 24 or 25 years old, low but stout made, one of his upper foreteeth out—his dress chiefly Virginia cloth, with a green durants short coat.—He can read, and write so as to be understood some words; he will endeavor to pass for a free man, and may procure a pass for that purpose. I expect he will alter his name and dress.

The said Sam run from me 2 or 3 years ago, and was employed, as he said, by one Bell in Richmond, when he left his service he was taken up by the guard and put in prison, from which I got him—It is uncertain which course he will go now, but I expect up or down James River. Whoever takes up the said slave and delivers him to me, or confines him in jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward EDWARD COX.

September 16, 1803. 3w.

NOTICE.

THAT a PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly for an act of that honorable body, authorizing the citizens of Richmond, by Lottery, to raise the sum of 2000 dollars, for the purpose of repairing the Main-street from the end of Harris's Lot, opposite the Light House, to the extremity of the street westwardly.

Richmond, Sept. 16, 1803.

JAMES FISHER,

Is just receiving from New-York and Philadelphia,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

IN HIS LINE—VIZ.

China coffee & tea cups,	Liquor cases with gilt & ground stoppers,
Dining setts of 179 ps.	Best Spanish indigo,
A few six quart bowls,	Cut decanters, wine glasses, tumblers & salts,
Gunpowder tea in canisters of 3lb. &c.	Plain quart, pint, & half pint decanters,
Boxes of 8½lb. also by the single lb.	Green coffee in hhds & barrels,
Young hyson of the first quality,	Loaf and brown sugar in do.
Pepper and allspice in bags from 10 to 100 lb.	Chocolate of Caldwell, Frasure & Co. manufacture,
Ginger, ground & race,	English mustard in small boxes of 6 doz.
Copperas, alium, brimstone and madder, in small kegs,	Scotch barley in kegs,
Patent shot, from 3 to 10,	Merry Andrew & Henry the 8th playing cards.
Fresh cloves, nutmegs, mace, cinamon, &c.	Port, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe and Lisbon wines.
Citron,	
Vase lamps, with brass mounting,	
Turkey cotton yarn,	

Also—a few half pipes of genuine Madeira, warranted four years old. Writing and wrapping paper.—A few bales of white Ticklenburgs, with a number of other articles which will be sold on the lowest terms for *Cash*, *Country Produce*, or good acceptance in town, at 60 days.

Richmond, September 23, 1803.

SAMUEL MYERS,

Offers for SALE the following Articles:

TICKLENBURGS.	GERMAN STEEL.
SHEETINGS.	TUMBLERS, in boxes.
BANDANNAS.	SCOTCH SNUFF.
WRITING PAPER.	PEPPER.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS.

A few pieces Flanders Duck.	Demijohns.
Linen Checks for Handkerchiefs.	Square Paving Stones.
Damask Table Cloths & Napkins.	A few butts Brandy,—hhds. Rum, & quarter casks SHERRY WINE.

October 1st, 1803. eo6w.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaister, which will be sold low, and a considerable deduction made to those who purchase by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

August 12, 1803. 6ruhs.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at T. NICOLSON's *Printing-Office,*
The Good Old Virginia

ALMANAC,

For the Year 1804,

Containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

Sept. 28th, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for two BONDS of mine given to Dennis Murphey, as I have a deed of trust on the land they point to. He has a plat of the land drawn by George Masslie. It is probable he may attempt to sell the land, and pass my bonds to secure the right, which cannot be had until I get satisfaction for a Bond of his for one thousand pounds, which I have in my possession.

John Thomas, sen.

Louisa county, Virginia, August 12, 1803. 3tp.

THE TRUSTEES OF NEW-LONDON ACADEMY,

INFORM the public that a certain Mr. Monteith, a native of Pennsylvania, will superintend the Academy the ensuing year, to commence the 10th of November next. He was engaged by Doctor Jennings in a late tour northward: and the Doctor ventures to say for him, that he comes forward a graduator of Jefferson College with the title and degree of A. B.—that his moral reputation is without exception—that, as a scholar, he has three times successively obtained the honorary premiums of the institution. And from having spent an evening with him, and collected the opinions of his associates, he ventures to conclude that Mr. Monteith is a man of polite address and religious firmness.

They have furthermore engaged a very prudent old gentleman to act as steward, who with his lady are admirably well calculated to fulfil that office. They are very decent house-keepers and have no children.—The students however, will not be compelled to board with them, but such as may prefer it, will be permitted to lodge in the neighbourhood.

James Callaway, *Pres't.*

Sept. 6th, 1803.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Paul Thilman to Benjamin Oliver, jun. and Patrick Anderson, to secure Benjamin Toler on account of his securityship for the said Paul Thilman, as deputy under Thomas Tinsley, late sheriff of Hanover county, will be offered for sale at public auction for ready money, on Wednesday the 26th day of October next, at Hanover courthouse, it being court day, the

TRACT OF LAND

whereon the said courthouse stands, (subject to Mrs. Thilman's dower) containing by estimation about 530 acres, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy the said Benjamin Toler, the following sums of money, viz.—130l. with interest thereon from the 7th of July 1802; 10l. 13s. 4d. with interest from Hanover August court last; 18 dollars and 3 cents, with interest and costs, together with any further sum that may appear to be due the said Benjamin Toler as security aforesaid, with the costs and charges of executing the said deed of trust.

The Trustees.

Hanover, Sept. 30, 1803. tds.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of JAMES THOMPSON, against whom a commission of bankruptcy has been issued according to law, that the Commissioners and Assignees of his estate, will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 31st day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of his estate and effects; where those creditors who have not proved their debts must come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

SAMUEL MYERS, }
WILLIAM McKENZIE, } Assignees.

Richmond, 29th Sept. 1803. tdm.

Pittsylvania, 10th August, 1803.

NOTICE.

ON Cascade Creek, about two miles above the confluence thereof, will commence, on the 12th of September next, a

Latin Grammar School,

under the direction of Mr. *John W. Caldwell*, a gentleman of much respectability, who has been greatly applauded for his former attention paid to his pupils. He will teach the Latin and Greek languages to perfection; also, English he will teach in its various branches. The terms of tuition are, 16 Dollars for Latin scholars, and half price for English. Any gentleman wishing to have his son or sons taught by said Mr. Caldwell, may have them boarded at either of the subscribers' houses, both which are very contiguous to the Academy. The price of boarding will be 40 Dollars per annum.

Permenas Williams.
David Rice.

N. B. Any number of Boarders will be taken.

ep3w.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the LOTS advertised for sale at Amherst courthouse on the 19th of this month, have been prevented by unavoidable circumstances from being exposed to public sale on that day: this, therefore, is to notify all those who wish to purchase, that they will be certainly offered for sale on the 17th day of October ensuing, being Amherst court day. The Taverns are still for rent, by

Sam. J. Cabell.

September 22, 1803. ep3w.

JOHN PUMFREY,
BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER,

Has just received a large SUPPLY from London, consisting of

IMPERIAL, Super Royal, Royal, Medium, Demy and Foolscap PAPER.	of glass & wedgewood Inkstands—fountain and common.
Drawing Paper.	Walkden's Patent and Japan Ink.
Music ditto.	India Ink and Ink-powder.
Letter Papers, of all kinds, gilt, black and plain.	Black Lead and Camel Hair Pencils.
Visiting and complimentary Cards.	Shining Sand, Pounce, and Boxes.
Quills of the first and inferior qualities.	Sealing Wax & Wafers.
Ready made Pens.	Indian Rubbers.
An elegant assortment	Slates, Pencils & Sponges.
	Sand Paper, for Cabinet Makers.

And such other articles as make up a complete assortment of Stationary.

BOOK-BINDING, in all its various branches, carried on as usual, and Orders from the country executed with expedition and fidelity.

He has now on hand a large assortment of BLANK BOOKS, such as are generally used by Merchants, County Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. manufactured of the very best materials, and in the most substantial manner.

Richmond, September 22, 1803. 4w.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool
A General Assortment of
Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have just received the greater part of their London

GOODS,

By the ship Suffolk. Their full assortment will be made complete by the arrivals of the ships New-York from London, and Ritson from Liverpool.

Richmond, September 13, 1803.

SALES AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 12th day of October next, WILL BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the subscriber,

ALL the remaining effects of James Thompson, Bankrupt, consisting of a quantity of LAMP-BLACK in hhds. and about 180 lbs. of TURKEY COTTON. *ALSO—*

A lot of ground, containing four acres more or less, lying at the Bowling Green, commonly known by the name of Du-Val's Village *ALSO—*

Five half acre lots in the vicinity of Richmond, known and denoted by the survey and plat made by Wm. G. Payne for Mr. Du-Val—and No. 66, 88, 89, 90, 91. The titles will be made, and six months credit allowed the purchasers, on giving bond with approved security.

By order of the assignees.
THOMAS TAYLOR, Auctioneer.

September 5th, 1803. epuls.

Tobacco Land
FOR SALE.

IN Amherst county, on Horsley's Creek, 529 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherst Court-House to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable stand for a Country Store, with a framed house for that purpose, entirely new, and sufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above stairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under-pinned with brick, also a lumber house sixteen feet square, with a cellar of its full size walled up with stone. There is also a Taylor's and Saddler's shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolerable good dwelling house with three rooms below, and two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houses within a mile of the store, suitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about seventy five acres cleared; all of which is fresh and in good order for cultivation. It has also the advantage of being only seven miles from Bethel, where there is an inspection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is presumed no person will be inclined to purchase the above without viewing the premises, they will be shewn by Messrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a sale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as also on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

COMMITTED

TO this jail, an old NEGRO MAN, who says he belongs to Mathew Lee, of Prince George county. He appears to be about 60 years of age, has a bald head, and is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high.—The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

James Taylor, jailor.

Williamsburg, 20th July, 1803.

NOTICE.

In the matter of HOOPER & TOLER, Bankrupts.

THE Commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, Merchants of the city of Richmond, trading under the firm of Hooper and Toler, intend to meet on Saturday, 29th day of October next, at their office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupts, when and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

William Temple, }
Marcus Elcan, } Assignees.

Richmond, August 26, 1803.

N. B. The assignees have got in their possession the Books, Bonds, &c. belonging to the estate of Hooper and Toler, and request all those indebted to said concern to come forward & discharge their respective balances—or suits will without regard to persons, be instituted.

30 Dollars Reward.

Ran away on Monday the 20th June last, a NEGRO GIRL, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertson, of Manchester. She is a tall, spare, black Girl, about twenty years old, stoops much, has very short knotty hair, which she attempts to make longer by platting; her nose turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable she is harbored.—She is a good seamstress.

I will give the above reward to any person who will secure her in Jail so that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Petersburg, July 15, 1803.

I INTEND to leave the State immediately, and to return in the course of two or three months.

ROBERT MEANS.

September the 14th 1803.